THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

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The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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[illegible] months, - - $5 00

[illegible] months, - - $8 00

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines in length, Five Dollars a year;—longer ones in proportion.

Calendar for 1863.

1863.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Feb	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
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Mar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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April				1	2	3	4
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	31						
June		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				

1863.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
July				1	2	3	4
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	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
Aug						1	2
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	30	31					
Sept.			1	2	3	4	5
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	27	28	29	30			
Oct.					1	2	3
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	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Nov	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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Dec.			1	2	3	4	5
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	27	28	29	30	31		

Miscellaneous.

For the Press.

WINTER BIRDS.

Our Winter Birds! Who does not love them? They are a source of joy to the heart.

During the bleak months of Winter, when nature has disrobed herself of her leafy garniture, and the forest stands black and dark against the sky; when we gather socially around our hearthstones, the bright wood-fire roaring and crackling up the broad chimney, shedding light and warmth around the family circle, and illuming with good cheer both parlor and cabin; then hearts beat in unison with each other in the merry game, or awe inspiring story, while the hail beats a lively tatoo upon the window pane or patters merrily on the roof.

And in the bright morning, with the landscape clothed in winter's livery of white, with what gleesome hearts do we watch the homely Sparrow and domestic Wren, the gorgeous Redbird, or the familiar Pe-wee, as they approach our dwellings in search of a crumb, or purloin a grain from the crib, flying to some neighboring perch to enjoy their repast.

Although the wintry blasts have driven to a [illegible] clime many of our Summer [illegible] days are cheered [illegible] sions, and [illegible] mation to the [illegible] of the season. For, [illegible] the sun rises above the "dark battlements of the forest," and sheds its rays upon the bleak earth, exhibiting a thousand gems of frost-work, or dazzling the eye with myriads of snow crystals; yes, as the first crimson flush in the east betokens the approach of the king of day, then the Sparrow tunes its little throat, twitting its welcome to another day, as he hops from his evergreen couch among the cedars.

The Red-bird next opes his lay, clear and bold, as he darts, with a crimson flash from tree to tree. This pride of our forest has lost none of his melody, he even seems to chaunt with a louder, clearer voice his morning hymn, amidst ice and snow.—How bold his whistle, and soon how low and plaintive a note, and again, [illegible] an adept ventriloquist, he seems to mock his very presence. As Spring approaches, his voice mellows; and after St. Valentine's Day—the grand wedding-day of our winter birds—he finales his song with a soft endearing twitter, scarcely audible. This beautiful bird is among the few of the feathered tribe where gorgeous plumage and melody are combined.

Now comes the domestic Wren, perched familiarly upon the woodpile, hedge or tree top, and maybe, gliding among the branches of a favorite rose-bush. He has a full ringing voice, with a volume of sound scarcely to be expected from so small a bird. The little fellow is looked upon by many as a weather prophet; and, though he may be heard at any time, from morn till dewy eve, I am at a loss to determine whether he predicts weather fair or foul.—One thing is certain, he is a model of politeness, always bowing and courtesying as he sings, elevating his little head in true operatic style.

The little black pated Tit, so familiar to all the children, as they flatten their noses against the window panes, to watch his gymastic exercises upon the apple trees or the elms, gives us also a neat little carol.

The garrulous Blue Jay, scolds his companions with a harsh and fretful voice, and, like all tyrants, is an arrant coward. His bright, gay plumage is beautiful, but his character is proverbially bad.

Early in February we hear the soft warbling of the Blue-bird in every field.—He socially approaches your habitation and frequently appropriates the forbidden swallow-house to his own use. Watch him how he lifts his bright blue wings or hops around to exhibit his rich brown vest, sending you a greeting in such rich swelling notes, that you almost wish you could answer him notes as sweet. He is bold, gay and brave, and has been frequently styled "Major Blue-bird of the advance guards of the feathered hosts of Spring."

The Pe-wee or Phœbe-birds, so well known and so domestic as frequently to presume upon our hospitality by building their nests in the piazzas of our dwellings or beneath the eaves of the barn,—has a monotonous, although not to be despised note.

But we had nearly forgotten Sir Robin Redbreast, who appears early in March and is more properly classed among the birds of Spring.

And now, having paid a tribute to the more social of our Winter birds, we may be amused with the inhabitants of the fields and forest dells, where the lonely woodman, as he fells the giant trees, hears the valiant gobble of the wild turkey, or is startled by the sudden whir of the almost extinct Pheasant or Wood-grouse;—where the sportsman fills his bag with the legitmate game of Quail, or perhaps stops the career some marauding hawk.

While seated on a mossy bank, you may be greeted with the snapping of the large horned Owl, or watch the little screetcher in his cosy hollow. By strolling alongside a creek or pond, perchance you may see a flotilla of Ducks sailing upon the water or securely anchored in some little bay.

Thus, even in the midst of winter, when nature is apparently asleep, we have still enough to cheer us both indoors and out.

Salem, March, 1863.

THE CASE OF COL. ZARVONA.

In U. S. Senate, the 16th ult., Senator Wilson from the Military Committee, in answer to the resolution inquiring into the case of Richard Thomas (Zarvona) of Maryland, alleged to be insane from illusage while a prisoner of war, states that he was placed in confinement December 3d, 1861, and after March 3, 1862, he was kept in close quarters. He attempted to escape in April by jumping overboard and swimming to the Long Island shore, since which time he has not been out of his room, except during a visit from his mother, permitted by the Secretary of War. He occupies the room once the quarters of Senator Wall, 20 by 15, with three windows. He is allowed to communicate only with officers of the guard and of the fort, through whom he can procure any food he desires in addition to his rations. Having taken advantage of papers and books to communicate with persons outside, he is not allowed the privilege of their use. The Surgeon reports that his health is generally good—better, by his own admission, than when he was first imprisoned. He considers the prisoner mentally sane, but regards him as an eccentric. Adjutant General Townsend reports him as indicted by the Grand Jury of the Maryland District for attempting to seize the Mary Washington and treason; and quotes the opinion of General Dix, that he should be treated as a pirate and a spy. There are four witnesses to the first crime; and the evidence to the second charge consists in his being taken in the disguise of a female, with a commission as Colonel "in the active Volunteer forces of Virginia" upon his person. In consequence of such a report, he is not held as a prisoner of war, and he was placed in close confinement for the desperate attempt to escape.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS —THE BUSINESS OF THE SESSION —THE GREAT POWERS GIVEN TO THE PRESIDENT.

The New York Herald speaking of the United States Congress says:

"Nearly all the important measures for the support of the government which were brought before Congress passed both Houses. None of the bills designed to assist the States in effecting the emancipation of slaves were successful in passing. The bills to admit the Territories of Nebraska, Nevada and Colorado as States, failed to get through both Houses for want of time.

"Soon after the adjournment of the two Houses of Congress, the Senate met in extraordinary session, in accordance with the President's call; but beyond the election of Senator Foot, of Vermont, as presiding officer, pro tem., and the administration of the oath of office to new members, little business was transacted."

The same paper says editorially:

"The Thirty-seventh Congress has closed its labors. Nearly all of the important measures introduced in either house were passed and became laws of the land. Before its adjournment Congress invested Mr. Lincoln with more power than was ever before given to one man by any legislative body since the time of Sylla, in ancient Rome.

"Financial measures have been passed appropriating $1,100,000,000 in addition to $1,177,000,000 appropriated in the long session and the extra session—in all $2,277,000,000. A banking bill has been adopted to facilitate the financial operations of the Government, and give it control of the whole moneyed interest of the country. Such is the enormous power put into the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury.

"Next a general conscription bill has been adopted. Heretofore, in the United States, the militia force has been under the control of the Governors of the States, and trained and officered under their authority. Now the whole militia, and every able-bodied man in the whole country, married and single, are placed under the complete control of the President of the United States, without any intervention whatever on the part of Governors or State Legislatures. In fact, the existence of the State militia is ignored, and a brigadier general, or even a major general, is liable to be drafted as a high private. The whole military strength of the country, without limit or exception, is placed at the disposal of the Secretary of War.

"Then, in addition to the immense regular naval force under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, the President has the power, by the Letters of Marque bill, to cover every sea with privateers, and to sweep from the ocean the commerce of every European maritime nation which would be so foolhardy as to raise a hostile hand against the republic.

"Additional to these powers Congress has added another measure. It has passed a bill of indemnity which relieves the President from any legal consequences arising from false arrest or imprisonment, and authorizing him to suspend the privilege of habeas corpus at will in every State in the Union. So that any resistance to his authority can be nipped in the bud, and any dangerous movement repressed.

"The President, therefore, and through him his Secretaries, have absolute and unlimited power given them by Congress over the purse and sword of the nation. And for what purpose?—To put down the rebellion and restore the Union. Great, therefore, is the responsibility of the President and the heads of the departments. If they fail, it can never be said that the failure has been for want of means. Such vast resources were never before placed in the hands of a Government, and Mr. Lincoln and his cabinet ought not to fail, and will not, if they do their duty to the country. Let the people sustain the Government by all the means in their power."

A Voice for Peace in the Northwest.

The Chattanooga Rebel says:

A late Cincinnati Enquirer is lying before us. We find some very plain talk in its columns editorial, and also in six North-western papers—articles from which are copied into the Enquirer and headed—"Popular movements for Peace—The Opinions of the Press in all Parts of the Country." We make an epitome of their contents:

The Detroit (Michigan) Free Press says: Mr. Lincoln's administration have undertaken to do what no civilized government ever succeeded in—what Great Britain, even Louis Napoleon or the Czar of Russia, would not dare to attempt—to crush and exterminate ten millions of people, armed and united in a cause which they esteem that of their liberty, their homes and their honor.

The Columbus (Ohio) Statesman says: There can be no question as to the fact that at this moment at least seventy five per cent. of the people of Ohio desire peace—not that they have any sympathy with the rebellion, or that they would not make any and every sacrifice to restore the Union—but because they are convinced that the imbecility and corruption which prevails in high places, the perversion of the war from the legitimate object for which it was commenced, the frequent and palpable violations of the Constitution by those in power, the gross assaults upon the liberty of the citizen, and the hundred other flagrant abuses and despotic practices which prevail in all the departments of government, have led them to believe that at the rate we are hurrying on, our Constitution and Union and the grand and glorious form of government which our fathers gave us, will soon be lost, and the country be forever and irretrievably ruined.

The Dayton (Ohio) Empire says: It is hard to conceive of the great joy that will animate and enliven the hearts of the people when this cruel slaughter of Americans by Americans is ended; when the martial music of the hateful fife and drum is superseded by the sweet song of peace; when the march of armies gives way to the march of industry and civilization; when spears shall be turned into pruning hooks and swords into ploughshares, and the Goddess of Liberty, folding away forever the blood stained banner of civil war, wears upon her wounded bosom the healing olive-branch of peace.

The Fort Warren (Ind.) Sentinel says: In view of the disasters which attend our arms on the Potomac, the utter demoralization of our army, the dissentions among our generals, and the determination of Lincoln, Stanton and Halleck to prevent General McClellan or any of his friends—or, in fact, any Democratic General who designs carrying on the war for the salvation of the Union rather than to build up the Abolition party—from successfully carrying on a campaign, is it not time to enquire if our national difficulties can not be adjusted in some other way than by fighting.

The Massillon (Ohio) Sentinel says: War can never restore this Union. The time when force could have accomplished anything has passed. As long as the people placed confidence in the integrity of the Administration, so long there was hope that the Government would be able to maintain itself. But that confidence is gone. Not one man in ten in our entire army, or throughout the non-seceded States, now believes that the war is being conducted for the preservation of the Union. Hardly any one, save those who are coining money out of the nation's calamity, has any confidence in Mr. Lincoln or his advisers.

The Hamilton (Ohio) Telegraph says: One universal cry for peace goes up from every home. Four-fifths of the brave men now in the field desire peace. Those who love the Union, and are loyal to it, want this war stopped; those who desire separation clamor for its continuance. The very life-blood of the nation has been sapped from it, and yet we hear the fanatics cry for war—war and extermination. The real enemies of the Government are those who have been loudest and most blatant for slaughter; they are those who have only a monied interest in the war, and have made no sacrifices of life, or property, or friends. Those men, having never felt the desolation incident to the loss of a son or brother on the battle-field, sneer at the weeping mother and friends, and even accuse them of doubtful patriotism. Men write long war articles for pay; and when we see a man inditing blood and thunder leaders for loyal newspapers, or some brainless fool clamoring louder than his fellow for more lives, we are sure there is some consideration, some pay at the bottom of it all. Men in high places, drawing large salaries, can afford to damn the rebels and denounce traitors in the North. It is a pleasant thought for the soldier, toiling and bleeding through strife and storm, to hear of his neglected family; how the patriots promised protection and bread to the wife and child, and gave them none. The brave man standing guard amid the sleet and snow of a winter night, or marching to the death, and all the while the loved ones at home dying from want. Any one who reads the papers of New York, [illegible] and Cincinnati, will know that this is no fabrication, no picture of poesy.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald.

How Gamblers Rob their Victims.

The Cook gambling affair has led to some important disclosures "in the affairs of the sporting fraternity," but nothing as we have yet seen or heard of, equals in interest a discovery made in this city yesterday.

Conlisk, one of the men concerned in fleecing the Paymaster Cook, was a frequent visitor to this city, and occupied rooms in the third story of Parson's block, on Superior street. He had contracted debts here, and yesterday an attachment was issued against the property in his rooms. Sheriff Lewis and Deputy Sheriff Whitney went to serve the attachment, and in the course of their researches made some rich discoveries.

The rooms occupied by Conlisk on the third floor consist of a sitting room where the gambling was done, and a bed room. The sitting room was furnished in the usual manner, and had a faro-table near the window, and a draw poker table in the centre of the room, with chairs placed to each. The walls and ceiling of the room are papered with white paper of star pattern.

Directly over the room are two small rooms, also occupied by Conlisk, but not furnished. A portion of the floor has been removed in the room immediately over the gambling room, and a small hole bored through the ceiling of the room below and above each of the tables. As the holes came directly through the star pattern in the paper they are scarcely distinguishable from below. Each hole is so placed as to enable a person applying his eye to it, to look directly in the hand of the player seated in the chair below.

An ingenious telegraphic signal machine was discovered communicating between these holes in the room above and the chair of the gambler in the room below.—A wire, having a handle near the hole passed along between the flooring of the room above and the ceiling of the room below to the corner of the gambling room and bed room. It enters the bed room and passes down in the corner, being concealed by a strip of board nailed up and papered over. It then passes under the floor of the gambling room to the table, where a small piece of the flooring has been cut away close by the table leg, where the left foot of the gambler would be placed while playing. There it terminates in a spring and hammer concealed by the carpet.

The method of working this invention for robbing by machinery seems to have been as follows: The victim to be operated upon finds two chairs drawn up to the table. In one of these the gambling thief seats himself at once, placing his foot over the telegraph hammer. The victim is obliged to take the other, which is placed in the proper position for playing. The gambler's accomplice in the room above stretches himself on a mattress, with his eye at the peep hole—and one hand grasping the telegraph handle. The hole is so placed that he can look directly down into the hand of his victim.

As soon as he sees the cards he telegraphs their description according to an arranged code of signals by pulling the handle, when the hammer strikes the number of raps on the sole of the gambler's boot or slipper, the sound being muffled by the carpet. Of course it is easy to see that the man who sits down to play with such a gambler is robbed as surely, completely and systematically as if he had been bound hand and foot and delivered over to a highwayman, and of the two robbers, the highwayman would be the more decent man.

LAW AGAINST EXTORTION.

The Legislature of South Carolina, at its late session, passed a law to punish extortion, which is thus explained by a correspondent of the Charleston Courier:

The bill punishes the sale of various articles and necessities of life, by dealers, speculators and manufacturers, at exhorbitant rates or prices, and their refusal to sell any of said articles at reasonable rates or prices, by fine not exceeding $1000, and imprisonment, not exceeding twelve months; and punishes all other persons, in like manner, for selling at exorbitant or unreasonable rates or prices, except importers of Foreign merchandize, who are exempted from the penalties of the Act for the sales of such merchandize. The juries are constituted judges of what are exorbitant rates or prices, and the Court of Appeals are authorized to review the facts of the case, and to set aside verdicts and order new trials for want of conformity thereto. No postponements of trial are to be allowed at the first trial, except on the affidavit of the absence of a material and necessary witness, and formal objections to the pleadings are to be disregarded, and the cases to be tried and adjudged according to their merits without regard to form. One half the fine is to go to the informer, who is made a competent witness; and the other half is to be made for the benefit of the Soldier's Board of Relief, in the district where the conviction shall take place. Persons wilfully and maliciously giving false information, as the basis of prosecutions under the Act, are made subject to the penalties of the Act. Corporations and corporators of incorporated companies, practicing extortion, are subject to the penalties of the Act, and when corporations are convicted, in addition to the fine, their charters are subjected to the forfeiture, at the discretion of the Court.

Mercantile extortion is now an indictable misdemeanor. The moral effect of this legislation will be great; religious, moral and patriotic men will obey the law for conscience and country's sake; bad men will be scourged into obedience by the lash of the law. We may well, then, indulge the hope that the reign of extortion will soon be over, and its high priests will no longer be permitted to grind the poor, and impoverish the Government.

BEAUFORT UNDER ABOLITION RULE.

The correspondent of the New York Herald writes from Hilton Head, under a recent date:

Yesterday I paid a visit to Beaufort S. C. to see how matters were progressing in that locality. I visited this place fifteen months ago, when our troops first came into this department. On my first visit the town bore unmistakable evidences of having been evacuated in haste, as the inhabitants took nothing away with them but their personal property and their valuable domestic slave servants. The furniture was left untouched in the houses. These houses were owned by the Barnwells, the Rhetts, the Cuthberts, and Philipses, and other families, who are now playing leading parts in the present rebellion. To say these houses were well furnished, when we first took possession of the town, would not be a sufficiently expressive term; they were elegantly furnished with costly furniture, libraries of standard works, and their walls covered with works of art.

What a change has come over the scene since our troops have been in possession of the town! The elegant furniture, the libraries, the works of art, have nearly all disappeared. When I asked what had become of them, I was gravely informed that they had been sent North, from time to time, by many of our officers, and many of those officers of high rank. The elegant dwelling houses have been converted into barracks, negro quarters, hospitals, and storehouses. The best houses have been put in complete order, and are now occupied by the officers of the department and the abolitionist missionaries from Boston and elsewhere. The efforts of these missionaries to teach the negroes their letters and habits of cleanliness, do not seem to have met with any success. Beaufort is full of negroes, well clothed, at government expense, fat, saucy and lazy. The town looks dirty and disorderly, and has the appearance of a second class Mexican village.

Some of the missionaries have been elevated to the position of planters, and now occupy the estates of the Carolinians. The labor on these estates, which consists at present in preparing the ground to plant cotton, is performed by the negroes. These Abolition lords assume all the hauteur and dignity of the slave masters. The only difference to the bleak laborer is that he has the name of freeman; his labor is as unrelenting as ever. Massachusetts missionaries and Massachusetts speculators enjoy the large share of government patronage there, as also in many departments I have been in. They are eating the larger share of government pap. This department appears to be devoted almost wholly to experimenting in attempts to elevate a negro to equality with the white man. Military operations are secondary considerations.

[illegible] give encouragement to young men from every part of the Confederacy to visit Richmond personally to obtain office or promotion, to be present importuning members of Congress to press their applications, this accounts for another large class who must for half their time be employed in vicious indulgences.

Much might be done in discouraging these many trips to Richmond, if business were taken up in order, or a preference given to that which is attended to by correspondence. It is the least worthy who generally flock to the seat of government, and press applications for office until they are granted from mere importunity. Gambling hells and dens of vice can not be effectually put down while those who support them are not only tolerated but encouraged to visit the place where they are located. The evil is so great and so disparaging to our character as a nation that it requires a remedy of a strong nature to effect a speedy permanent cure. If suffered much longer to exist it will grow in extent, and spread its roots until corruption and venality will sap the very foundations of the government. Defalcations and embezzlements are even now not uncommon, and will certainly become more frequent unless there is a reformation.

"THE MONROE DOCTRINE."—A friend and Postmaster writes us that several of our subscribers wish an explanation of the "Monroe doctrine." Briefly, it was a position taken by President Monroe, in his annual Message to Congress of Dec. 2d, 1823, that the powers of Europe would not be permitted to interfere by force with the affairs of any nation on this continent. The declaration was regarded at the time by foreign nations as bold and even imprudent; and many in the U. S. regarded it as imprudent, since it committed their country to an armed resistance of any such European attempt. But year after year it was affirmed and reaffirmed, especially by politicians of the "spread-eagle" order, until the whole world came to regard it as a settled and admissible policy. It is completely exploded now by the French invasion of Mexico, which, if the U. S. had not already had its hands full in the war with "the rebels," it would have been bound by every pledge made for the last forty years to resist. But Napoleon has exploded the doctrine, and the United States has not even manifested any concern thereat, much less gone to war about it. [Fay. Obs.

AFFAIRS IN NORFOLK. [illegible] Norfolk says there are five Confederate officers confined in a small room at Fort Norfolk. Among them are the following, Capt. Gilmore, of Baltimore; Captain or Lieut. Corney or Casey; Lieut. Wann; Wm. Brown, of Baltimore; and Dr. Green of Pittsylvania. Dr. Green thinks he is here for the notorious Dr. Rucker. The ladies of Norfolk have been very kind to them, and until very recently have supplied them with every delicacy, &c; but Gen. Dix has lately issued an order prohibiting the ladies from visiting them. In a room last across the passage are confined a crowd of negroes taken up for stealing, &c. Notwithstanding all this, the officers and men are cheerful. Since Gen. Veile's order requiring merchants to take the oath or close their stores all stores have been closed except a few shops kept by Yankees and Jews. Robberies are the order of the day—citizen's smoke houses are broken open nightly and their meats, &c., taken.

NEGRO RECRUITS.—Letters recently received in this city from the Kanawha country, state that under the new order of things instituted in the Pierpont Government, two regiments of armed negroes have been sent to Kanawha county to do guard duty. We have heard of other regiments of these noble soldiers in different quarters of Virginia.—Dispatch.

that period, the Northern press commenced against him the work of defamation, and a few years later, we saw the announcement of his death in the city of Mobile—*of a broken heart!*

The "pirate" Maffitt, who, in command of the Florida, recently sailed out of Mobile, boldly through the blockaders, and has since been carrying death and destruction into the Yankee war fleet and the Yankee commercial marine, is the son of John Newland Maffitt, the great Methodist revivalist—the broken-hearted victim of a Yankee shrew and a slanderous Yankee press.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

A friend who writes us from one of our Western Counties, says:

"Even the foul murder at Palmyra, Mo., has been outdone lately in the 'Laurel War' in Madison County, on those men who took the salt in Marshall. No murders were committed by them, and no Southerners were killed in the fight; yet I am credibly informed that the wounded laurel men were murdered where they lay on the ground, and that the prisoners were marched a mile or so from the camp and shot down in cold blood The officer who did this knew that the only object of the raid made by these men was to seize the salt, which they believed was wrongfully withheld from them. They killed no one in doing this, though they could have killed hundreds. I am no apologist for these miserable ignorant thieves, yet many of them were not aware that they were committing a great wrong. But I hold that the Constitution and the laws of this country guarantee to every man and woman in the Confederacy, no matter what their crime, a fair and impartial trial."

Well and truly said. But these poor creatures had no trial. The wounded were butchered where they fell, and the prisoners were marched out and shot, and thrown into a trench and covered up. Two or three boys under fifteen were among the victims; and what adds to the horrors of this deed, is the fact that some of the women who stimulated or approved this raid for salt, or who endeavored to secrete and shield the men and boys who were guilty of it, were roped around the neck and whipped!—These men had committed a great wrong against society. They deserved severe punishment It may be that death by the law should have been their portion; but *the law* was not allowed to speak. Its justice was not even invoked. The musket did the work. The red hand of vengeance was triumphant, and the voice of mercy, which is heard every where except in hell, was raised in vain We denounce that act as both cowardly and wicked. In the name of a violated law—in the name of outraged humanity, we demand the punishment of the officer who is guilty of these murders. *Who is he?*—[*Standard.*

THE CASE OF CALVIN G. PERKINS.

On Saturday, the case of Calvin G. Perkins, of Wayne County, was investigated in this City before Judge Saunders, on a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge Battle, and served on Capt. McCoy in command of the Confederate prison at Salisbury. The writ was applied for by J. H. Everett, Esq, of Wayne, one of Mr. Perkins' counsel, and was served on Capt McCoy by the Sheriff of Rowan County. Messrs. Moore and Phillips appeared for Mr. Perkins, and Messrs. Caldwell and Love for Capt McCoy.

We learn that the only point of importance made by the evidence against Mr. Perkins was, that after the writ had been served, *but without his knowledge of the fact*, he stated to Capt. McCoy, in a conversation which that officer sought and held with him, that he did not look for protection to the Confederate States or this State, but to the United States. After argument, he was bound over in the sum of five thousand dollars to appear at Wayne Superior Court. Mr. Perkins, it seems, was at Morehead City when Newbern was taken. He was anxious to cross the lines and return to his home, but was refused permission to do so until he took the oath of neutrality. He then returned, and was soon after arrested by order of Gen. Holmes and sent to Salisbury. He was in prison there for more than ten months, and a trial was denied him. We believe he was brought out and examined before Judge Biggs some months since, and remanded to prison, where he has been, in close confinement, up to the period when the writ was served and he was sent to Raleigh. He is at length at liberty, upon his bond. No compensation can be made him for the long and dreary months during which he has languished in prison at Salisbury; and but for the law of the last Legislature, introduced by Gov. Graham, and the energy and devotion to him of his counsel, Mr. Everett, he would have been there yet. If Mr. Perkins has committed treason by adhering to the enemy, or by giving them aid against his own country, let him be punished; but if he is innocent of this charge, let him go free. This was his right when he was arrested—the right to be tried, and that speedily, by the civil law; but that right was denied him.—*Standard.*

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Judge Gilliam's first Court was a Court of Oyer and Terminer, held in this place.

The first case brought on was the trial of America, Daniel and Solomon, three slaves, for the murder of Mr. John Lockhart, a well known citizen of this county. America and Daniel were convicted of the murder. Solomon was an accessory before the fact. Mr. Norwood appeared for Daniel. America and Solomon, having no counsel, the Court assigned Mr. Nash to defend America and Mr. Turner to defend Solomon.

The next arraignment was Lucian and Allen, for the murder of Mr. Isaac H. Strowd. The owners of the slaves having refused to employ counsel, Messrs. Nash and Turner were assigned by the Court to defend the prisoners. On Saturday night about 12 o'clock the jury returned a verdict of guilty as to both.

On Monday the five criminals were brought into Court for sentence. The judgment of the Court was that they be hung on Friday, the 10th day of April next. The sentence was pronounced in a most feeling and impressive manner, accompanied with much good advice to the prisoners, which it is to be hoped will have a salutary effect in preparing them for the awful fate that awaits them.

A new trial has been granted to Solomon. The Court adjourned on Monday.

We learn that the Judge gave great satisfaction, showing a mind quick in its perceptions and well stored with the fruits of much reading, study and experience.

We feel it to be our duty to disabuse the public mind of the idea that the murder of Messrs Lockhart and Strowd was caused by a feeling of insubordination on the part of the slaves. The evidence all disclosed reasons and facts going to show that the slaves were moved by personal hatred and dissatisfaction.

Hillsboro' Recorder.

The Privateer 'Retribution.'

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing under date of Nassau, N. P., Feb. 26th, gives the following account of what the Retribution has done:

The Confederate Privateer Retribution, Capt. Parker, came into Nassau this morning, from a very successful cruise, during which she has been spreading devastation amid the commerce of the enemies of our country. Among the Yankee vessels which have fallen into the hands of the gallant privateersman, are the following:

Bark Mary Wright, Miller, bound from Portland, Maine, to Trinidad, with an assorted cargo. She was destroyed with fire.

Brig J. P. Ellicott, Devereaux, bound from Bucksport, Maine, to Cienfuegos. A prize crew was put on board and she was sent to the Confederacy.

Brig Erie, bound from Camden, Maine, to Demorara, with a load of lumber. She was destroyed by fire.

Schooner Hanover, Case, bound from Provincetown, Mass., to St. Domingo, with an assorted cargo. A prize crew was put on board and she was sent to the Confederacy.

Brig Emily Fisher, Staples, bound from St. Jago de Cuba, to N. Y., with a cargo of sugar. The vessel was captured and run ashore on Crooked Island, one of the Bahamas. Capt. Parker brought the crew into Nassau, as prisoners.

While off Blanquilla, in the Carribean Sea, the Retribution met an unknow whaler. The Yankee showed fight, firing upon the boats crew of the Privateer, and killing one man. One shot from the Retribution sunk her, and, it is supposed, all on board.

Information has reached here that the Elliott has been recaptured by the Yanks. at St. Thomas.

The officers and crew of the Privateer are all well and in fine spirits. After the necessary repairs are procured, she will go forth again upon the high seas upon her mission of retribution.

SUMTER.

MAFFITT THE PIRATE.

The vocabulary of our Northern cotemporaries [illegible] not the most elegant in the English [illegible] their allusion to Confederate [illegible] Knoxville Register, [illegible] them "pirates." We have the pirate Semmes, the pirate Ingraham, and various others. The pirate who just now is acquiring the most terrible celebrity, is Captain John Newland Maffitt, of the rebel man-of-war Florida, formerly the Oreto. No buccaneer of old, on the Spanish main, ever inspired such terror as this pirate Maffitt. Who is he?

Some twenty five or thirty years ago a dapper little Methodist preacher from across the ocean landed at New York. His name was John Newland Maffitt. We have heard that his extraction was Irish. Be that as it may, there was no brogue on his tongue to betray it, as the editor of this paper, who has often listened to his wondrous eloquence, can testify. His genius and eloquence were at once felt and acknowledged, and he was quickly pronounced by the Northern press to be the greatest revivalist who ever trod the New World. In "season and apprehension he was like a God." No sanctuary in which he ministered was large enough to accommodate the eager crowds of men and women who thronged to listen to his impassioned words. Often and over the confident sinner who went to scoff at his reputed coxcombry, or sneer at his effeminate mannerism, quitted his presence an abased and tearful penitent!

We will not attempt to follow his career closely. His first wife died, leaving a son named after the father, John Newland Maffit, who was placed in the United States Navy. He married again a dashing belle of Brooklyn, New York, and soon thereafter whispers became rife of domestic unhappiness. From

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1863.

Summary of News.

No movement of importance has occurred on the lines below Kinston, since the falling back of our army. There are many not very flattering rumors here in regard to the advance towards Newbern.

The particulars of the recent engagement near Culpepper Court House will be found elsewhere.

Since the successful assaults of the enemy on Port Hudson and Fort Pemberton, there seems to be quiet on the Mississippi. A fleet of gunboats accompanied by empty transports is said to have ascended the Yazoo, on a foraging expedition.

Reports of the sinking of the sloop-of-war Richmond from injuries received in the fight of the 15th instant prevail; nothing definite, however, has been ascertained. The mortars still occupy the old position out of range below.

Unreliable Northern rumors report a fight on Yazoo river, in which the Yankees are said to have captured 7,000 prisoners and 8 Confederate transports. Also that Col. Richardson and 400 guerillas were surrounded and captured at Covington, Tenn., on the 9th inst.

The sanctity of Brigham Young's seraglio, at Salt Lake City, has been invaded. The hoary old sinner had been arrested under the polygamy act of Congress, and held to bail in in the sum of $2,000.

The Federal army has evacuated Murfreesboro', and is said to be falling back on Nashville, but this rather conflicts with the news that Rosencranz had sent three brigades to reinforce Grant at Vicksburg.

Banks' army has fallen back to his fortified camps, and manifests no disposition to advance. There is said to be much disaffection among his troops. Our batteries sustained no injury from the engagement.

The Mississippi Penitentiary, during the first eleven months of the last financial year, produced a revenue to the State of upwards of $42,000.

It is stated that an insurrection has broken out in Hungary corresponding with that of Poland.

We learn that the Yankees have lately drawn their lines with great stringency along the Leesburg portion of the Potomac, and have refused the usual liberty of passage there. Many citizens have been robbed and turned back as blockade runners, and large numbers of the foreigners who lately left to go North by that route, have been forbidden an entrance.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

The recent snow storm was quite severe north of us. At Richmond the snow fell to a depth of 8 to 10 inches.

Plant Corn and Potatoes.

Do not be discouraged, but plant as much corn and as many potatoes as possible.—We know the number of farm hands has been reduced very much, but it strikes us there must be a considerable number yet left under 18 and over 40. All you have to do is to work a little harder and stick a little closer to it, and you will be surprised at the quantity of corn and potatoes comparatively speaking a few hands can raise. Be up early and late, and, with God's blessing, you can drive famine from the door, and realize a handsome reward for your labor.

The Legislature of Virginia, now in session, has passed a law prohibiting the cultivation of more than 2,500 tobacco plants to a hand, in order to compel the people to raise grain instead of tobacco.—We hope the people of North Carolina will have the good sense to see the propriety of abandoning the culture of cotton and tobacco another year, and turn their attention to raising corn, potatoes, &c.

So far as our observation extends, the usual quantity of wheat has not been seeded, and we must, in a great measure, rely upon the other cerials and root crops for support.

If we can hold out another year, or even six months, the prospect for peace will be much brighter.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE.—In our last we stated that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of James H. Conrad for the unlawful arrest of C. H. Whitehead. Since we learn that said Conrad was arrested, and, together with Calvin Conrad, (who also had been active in the arrest of Whitehart) bound over to the Superior Court of Guilford County, where the arrest was made, for trial.

THE WHEAT CROP.—South Carolina and Georgia papers speak of the wheat crop as looking fine and promising well.

In this section we learn it also looks promising.

☞ A synopsis of the currency Act, passed by Congress, a few days since, will be found in this issue.

RESIGNED.—We learn that Capt. P. A. Wilson, A. Q. M., N. C. T., has resigned. Capt. Wilson has been for some months in charge of the Clothing Manufactory in this city, and has discharged his duties satisfactorily to the State and with credit to himself.—*Progress.*

☞ Elsewhere we give the particulars of the recent "female raid" in Salisbury, for the purpose of impressing the necessaries of life, of which the party were in great need.

Recently, at High Point, some half a dozen soldiers' wives, proceeded to the store of Mr. Wm. Welch, rolled out a barrel of molasses and appropriated it to their own use.

It is said Mr. Welch refused to sell, and was holding up for higher prices.

In Atlanta, Georgia, on the 18th inst., a number of women of that place, the wives and daughters of soldiers, one of them armed with a revolver, went to a store and seized some $200 worth of bacon, for which the owner asked $1 10 a pound. The *Confederacy*, noticing this seizure of property, says, it is no worse than the impressments recently made by the government.

As much as we are opposed to violence and mob law, and would desire law and order to prevail everywhere, such things may be expected and properly traced to the conduct of speculators and extortioners, who have raised the necessaries of life so high as to be beyond the reach of the poor. We hope and trust that speedy arrangements may be made everywhere to supply the destitute with food, which may prevent the seizure of private property. Depend upon it, the cry for bread will soon be heard in many places throughout the land, and people will not starve so long as they can help themselves.

We sincerely hope we may escape bread riots, that law and order may prevail, and believe starvation may be kept from the doors of the poor, if the proper course be pursued.

Forsyth County has made arrangements for emergencies of this kind, from the commencement of the war, and the soldiers' families can be kept comfortable, we hope. A supply of bacon for the needy families of soldiers has been procured, and arrangements are now in progress for a supply of corn. Had every county appointed efficient agents or commissioners to provide for the destitute, as we are happy to state Forsyth has done, a great deal of future trouble might have been avoided.

Since the above, we are truly gratified to be able to announce to the destitute families of our absent soldier, that E. A. Vogler, Esq., the County Agent, has succeeded in getting ready for distribution, a portion of the corn bought for the county of Forsyth. As soon as it became known that only a small portion of this corn had actually come to hand, over 100 applicants in one day applied to be relieved, and thus convinced the greatest sceptic that the destitution throughout the County is more wide-spread and general than had been anticipated.

Only about 2,500 bushels of the purchase will be delivered this week, but the destitution seems to be so great throughout the county, that 10,000 to 12,000 additional bushels will be required to keep our people from suffering. Much praise is due E. A. Vogler, Sheriff Masten and F. W. Linebach, for the energy displayed in getting this corn up; and we trust their energy will not abate till corn enough has been delivered to supply the wants of the county.

Wonder if there are not persons in this county still holding back wheat, corn and bacon, for higher prices. If there are, they should be exposed, and the government apprized of the fact.

The Northwest.

On our first page will be found more notices of peace movements in Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana.—While we are fully convinced that "blessed peace" is very desirable with the masses of the people North and South, we repeat, that we see but little prospect of an early peace.

The best fighting men Lincoln has are Western men, and they have entered into the war with fully as much spirit and enthusiasm as the Yankees; whenever they throw down their arms and return home, (as the object of Lincoln is now apparent to every one, emancipation,) we have some hopes of a cessation of hostilities, and not before. This cry of peace, peace, from the Northwest amounts to nothing; those people must rise in their might, defy the dictator Lincoln, and the Governors of the States positively refuse to send any more men into the army, and then we may look for a change in the programme of the war, and finally peace.

Let us not be deceived by false rumors of peace, but let all strain to the very utmost to produce a sufficiency of the necessaries of life, which will all command a good price, and will be needed to keep soul and body together, another year.—Even should peace come upon us unexpectedly, we will need every thing that can be raised for the support of man and beast.

The Richmond Dispatch says:

"We do not need more men in the army. Our great aim should be to feed those who are there. By improvidence, waste and mismanagement, we have diminished resources which at one period appeared to be inexhaustible. Now we can only supply our wants by strict economy, and provide for the future by producing as much food as possible. In the benignant Heaven above and the productive earth beneath are our hope and confidence."

Impressments.

The subject of impressment is attracting considerable attention, and the general opinion seems to be that it is very bad policy for the government to impress bread and meat at about one-half the market price, when common people have to pay full price.

The Standard says:

"We learn that in Guilford County, a few days since, a Confederate officer visited the house of a citizen who has thirty in family, and had on hand 3,300 pounds of bacon, and took 2,000 pounds, allowing and paying him only 35 cents per pound for it."

The complaints of such arbitrary conduct as the above, no doubt have become so loud, that Adjutant General Cooper has issued the following order on the subject of impressments:

In consequence of numerous applications made by various persons to the War Department, it is obvious that some misconception in regard to the instructions of the Secretary of War in relation to the impressment of supplies must exist on the part of the people, or that the agents of the government have violated their instructions; now, therefore, for the purpose of removing such misconception, and to prevent any violation of those instructions, it is hereby ordered,

I. That no officer of the government shall, under any circumstances whatever, impress the supplies which a party has for its own consumption or that of his family, employees or slaves.

II. That no officer shall, at any time, unless specially ordered so to do, by a General commanding, in a case of exigency, impress supplies which are on their way to market for sale on arrival.

III. These orders were included in the instructions originally issued in relation to impressment by the Secretary of War, and the officers exercising such authority are again notified that "any one acting without or beyond" the authority given in those instructions will be held strictly responsible.—*Extract from Order, March 20, 1863.*

Congressional.

SUPREME COURT.—The following is a synopsis of the bill to organize the Supreme Court, as passed by the Senate:

1. That the Court shall consist of a Chief Justice, and four Associate Justices, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum, and shall hold annually at the seat of Government two sessions.

2. The Chief Justice shall be the presiding Judge of the Court and the Associate Justices shall have precedence according to the date of their commissions, otherwise according to age.

3. The Justices shall take the oaths prescribed for the Judges of the District Courts.

4. Each Justice shall receive an annual salary of $5,500.

5. All papers and judicial proceedings of any kind, pending in or returnable to the Provisional Supreme Court, are hereby transferred to the Supreme Court created by this act.

6. Repeals the 45th and 46th sections of the Judiciary Act of the Provisional Congress.

THE FORTHCOMING TAX BILL.—It is now said that the bill is nearly matured in the House, and that it will meet with no serious obstacle in the Senate.

We have, of course, been unable to learn anything positive as to its provisions. It is, however, said that it provides for the raising of $400,000,000. The reports as to the methods of raising this amount are various. We have heard that it is proposed to levy a tax of one per cent. on gross sales, two per cent. on incomes, ten per cent. on gross profits, and one per cent. on the value of a man's property, no one to be taxed but once on the same property, income or profits.

THE EXPEDITION TO NEWBERN.

The following from the Wilmington Journal, of the 18th, we believe gives about the results of the late expedition to Newbern by our army. It is reported that Gen. Hill succeeded in securing large quantities of corn and meat during his trip below.

We regret to learn from a gentleman who knows, that Gen Hill's expedition towards Newbern failed of accomplishing one of its main objects—that of drawing the enemy out.

At Deep Gully nine miles from Newbern, Gen. Hill encountered a force of the enemy consisting of two regiments of infantry and a battery of field artillery. Here a brisk fight was kept up for a short time when the enemy retreated in the direction of Newbern.

About this time Gen. Pettigrew being on the North side of the Neuse river, opened on an earthwork on the South side of the river, but in consequence of an accident to one of his guns, which resulted in the loss of 8 of the men killed, and 15 wounded, and also the arrival of heavy reinforcements to the enemy, he had to retire.

Several transports arrived at Newbern on Saturday evening. Gen. Robertson is reported to have succeeded in getting possession of the railroad below Nawbern, and in destroying a portion of the track and burning a bridge by which a train was destroyed.

No men were lost in Gen. Hill's immediate command, and his horse was not struck with Minnie balls, as telegraphed from Raleigh.—In fact there has been altogether too much sensation made out of this affair, which so far is barren of results, and which, as we have every reason to believe never was intended for a direct attack upon Newbern.

☞ One of the heaviest sleets fell on Friday and Saturday last, that we have ever witnessed so late in March.

News of the Week.

Important from Tennessee.—CHATTANOOGA, March 19.—The news of the evacuation of *Murfreesboro'* by the enemy is positively confirmed. Our pickets are four miles the other side. It is reported that the enemy has changed his base to Columbia, Tenn., and that Grant's army is coming up via North Alabama to effect a junction with Rosencranz. General Van Dorn is still on the North side of Duck River.

A portion of Cox's division from Western Virginia is advancing from Woodbury and Carthage towards *McMinnville*, upon General Wheeler's cavalry.

Col. Duke's regiment, of Gen. Morgan's command, has captured 16 of the enemy's picket guard in front of Lexington, Ky., and brought off a large supply of stores.

CHATTANOOGA, March 19.—No movement of importance is reported from the front. The enemy have fallen back from *Murfreesboro'*, but our forces have not advanced as yet. The movement is thought to be a feint by Rosecranz.

A gentleman from Kentucky says that 10,000 reinforcements, by way of Louisville, and 5 regiments from Clarksville, have been sent to Rosecranz.

A Yankee column, 15,000 strong, is reported crossing the Tennessee river at Savannah, to march by way of Huntsville.

ATLANTA, *March* 23.—Let[illegible] home, of the 21st, induce[illegible] ene[illegible] to tur[illegible] The army is in [illegible] that Bragg is ordered to Rich[illegible]

FORT PEMBERTON, *March* 20.—Gen. Loring has whipped the enemy back from this point. They are now in full retreat for the Yazoo Pass.

Mobile, March 23.—The Appeal of the 21st says the packet steamer Natchez, with 1300 bales of cotton, was destroyed by fire on the 13th inst., in a trip up the Yazoo river.

RICHMOND, *March* 23.—On application of *Mr.* Wm. B. Isaacs, whose flour had been impressed, Judge Lyons granted injunction today to restrain the Government from taking possession of said flour, on the ground that impressment was not warranted by public exigency or in accordance with the laws.

CHARLESTON, March 19.—The iron screw steamer Georgiana from Nassau, with a valuable cargo, including four Blakely guns, was chased ashore by the blockaders on Long Island Beach, before day this morning, and badly riddled by yankee shots. The crew took to their boats and have reached the city. The Georgiana was owned by English parties.

A New York Major was imprisoned last summer, in Richmond, charged with pillaging the property of Mr. Lewis Washington, and stealing an original picture of George Washington, by Stuart. He was paroled, however, and sent home on condition that the picture should be returned. The picture arrived on Saturday last, and was turned over to Gen. Winder to be restored to its owner.

SKIRMISH ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

RICHMOND, March 18.—Information has been received here that a skirmish occurred yesterday afternoon at Kelly's Ford, on the upper Rappahannock, between Gen Fitz Hugh Lee's Brigade and Pelham's horse artillery and the enemy.

The enemy 2,000 strong, under General Stoneman, succeeded in crossing late in the afternoon. Our force did not exceed two thousand, and we have to lament the loss of Major Pelham of Alabama and Major Puller of Virginia. The enemy were badly crippled and retreated to the North bank of the Rappahannock leaving their dead strewed along the road. They also left a Hospital.

The engagement occurred at Jamison's Woods, within six miles of Culpepper Court House. The enemy were driven across the river with a heavy loss. Our loss will not exceed two hundred and fifty killed, wounded and captured. The enemy evidently contemplated a great expedition, but were completely foiled and discomfitted.

LATER—ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

From a dispatch received from Gordonsville last night we get some later news of the fight. It appears that the enemy crossed the Rappahannock in the morning at Kelly's Ford, with both a cavalry and artillery force. They advanced within some six miles of Culpeper Court House, when our men made a stand. The fight was severe, and lasted several hours. The Yankees were finally repulsed, and fell back, in the real John Gilpin style—routed and panic stricken.

By some of the prisoners taken by us the enemy's force is said to have been two divisions—but this is hardly so. It is thought that their forces were two brigades, which have been confounded by the prisoners with "divisions." The prisoners confirm the great slaughter of their men, and confess that [illegible] were badly whipped.

It is stated that we [illegible] others, but how many [illegible] A number of our men [illegible] ers, but it is thought that they [illegible] thirty or forty. Among them were Major Brocknridge.

Among our killed, we learn, was Lieutenant Harris of Powhatan county, Virginia. Rosser, of New Orleans, is also mentioned as slightly wounded.

The body of Major Puller also reached the city last night, and we learn will be embalmed.

From the accounts that have reached Gordonsville of the fight, and from the best estimate that can be made, our entire loss—killed, wounded and missing—is about 250. That of the enemy is said to be much greater.

Up to 11 o'clock last night nothing later had been received at the War Department. All is reported quiet along our lines—the enemy nowhere appearing, having performed the famous feat of the forty thousand Frenchmen that marched up the hill and then marched down again.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

I telegraphed you last night the enemy had returned to the North bank of the Rappahannock. From the best information it was Averill's division, three thousand in the saddle. Pork and hard bread packed in boxes. [illegible] was very badly hurt, and left a hospital on this side. It was undoubtedly intended as a great expedition, but thanks to the superior conduct of General Fitz Hugh Lee and his noble brigade, it has failed, not however, without the loss to us of such noble spirits as Majors Pelham and Puller.

[Signed] J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

From the Salisbury Watchman, March 23d.

A FEMALE RAID.

Between 10 and 50 soldiers' wives, followed by a numerous train of curious female observers, made an attack on several of our business men last Wednesday, whom they regarded as speculators in the necessaries of life, for the purpose, as we are informed, of demanding an abatement in prices, or forcibly taking possession of the goods they required. The first house visited was Mr. M. Brown's. They demanded he should sell them flour at $19.50 per barrel. This he declined to do, alledging that his flour had cost him more than twice that sum. They then said they were determined to have the flour, and would take it, unless he would sell it to them at the price Government was paying for it; and accordingly went to work with hatchets on his store room door. After some time spent in vain efforts to open the door, a parley was had, and Mr. Brown agreed to give them, free of charge, ten barrels, if that would satisfy them. They accepted the offer, the flour was rolled out and hauled off.

They next visited Mr. John Enniss, of the firm of Henderson & Enniss, and made a similar demand on him. He gave them three barrels of flour.

They next called on Mr. Frankford, who, it is reported, told them he had not been speculating in provisions, and that he now had nothing in his store but himself, "so ladies if you take any thing here, you will have to take *me*—yes, take *me*, I'll go with you any where [illegible] next called on Mr. H. [illegible] them in his usual [illegible]

Well, whom [illegible] having run up flour from $40 to $[illegible] who was supposed to have a large lot at the depot to be shipped South. It turned out however, that he had none within their convenient reach. He gave them a sack of salt.

They next called on Mr. Thos. Foster, who was advertising salt on consignment. He told them the salt belonged to a man in Wilmington, and that he had no interest in it beyond that of an agent. That he felt it to be his duty to protect it, &c., and that rather than they should take it, he would give them $20 out of his own pocket. Some one in the crowd answered—"we will take that, and the salt too." Mr. Foster replied, that he would take the responsibility of also giving them one sack of salt. They accepted this offer and left.

They also called at the door of a building formerly occupied by Mr. Simmons; but we think they found nothing there.

And finally they visited the North Carolina depot, in search of flour supposed to belong to Mr. Weil, and other parties believed to be speculators in this and other provision articles. They found, and took forcible possession of, ten barrels of flour belonging to some one in Charlotte.

This completed the day's work. The next morning was spent in settling the question of division—a delicate, and as it proved, a difficult question. There was some disputing, flashing of eyes, and some angry words. It was, however, accomplished, whether satisfactorily to all or no, we cannot say.

This movement was aimed as a blow at the practice of speculating in provisions. Whether or not it fell on proper subjects is not for us to determine. Indeed, that is a question which none should presumptuously decide.

These proceedings were also caused, in part, by pinching want. It is said there are many families in this town and vicinity who have not tasted meat for weeks, and some times, months together. Of course they have had no butter, molasses, or sugar. Many of them have no gardens and consequently no vegetables of their own raising; and the scarcity and high price of potatoes, peas, beans, &c., render it extremely difficult if at all possible, for them to obtain these articles. What, then, have they to support life? Bread and water! Bread is the only thing with their limited means they could provide for themselves; and at present prices, it is not very easy for even the industrious poor to provide this. They certainly cannot afford to buy flour at $50 per barrel. Fortunately, our soil is peculiarly adapted to CORN, which, as a staff of life, is not excelled in the world. And we believe there is enough of this invaluable grain in the country to save us from suffering. The only difficulty about it is in distributing it among the people. Speculators must be prevented from sending it out of the reach of our needy people. Avaricious horders of grain and other provisions, for high prices, must open their eyes to the danger of their selfish and covetous practices. It is impossible for the poor to endure the hardships and privations these two classes have imposed upon them. They cannot, they will not; and it is the part of wisdom to recognise the truth and provide against the danger which threatens the good order and well being of the country. Speculators must stop their operations or they will ruin themselves and every one else. Those who have surplus provisions must make up their minds to put themselves on short allowance for the sake of the common good, and sell their surplus *not* to those who can pay the highest prices, but to those whose wants are most pressing.

[illegible] *in Yazoo Pass.*—The Memphis [illegible] gentleman who [illegible] evening of [illegible] inty, some [illegible] perations in Yazoo [illegible] posed of nine transports and five gunboats, all small vessels. During the work of removing the obstructions the banks of the Pass were constantly guarded some distance ahead of the infantry, to protect the working party. Three saws worked by steam power on the forward vessels, and the timbers when loosened, were also removed by steam. The work was rapidly executed, and, without any hostile interruption. On reaching the Coldwater, two of the gunboats proceeded on as far as the Tallahatchie; they have, however returned to the anchorage of the fleet, at the mouth of the Pass. The Appeal's informant, an old citizen of the county, thinks the Yankees will continue to have plenty of water for their purposes for some time yet. He also speaks hopefully of the preparations making to thwart the purposes of the explorers.

A few weeks since, Capt. John S. Mosely of Stuart's Cavalry, captured a Yankee Brig. General, named Stoughton, two captains, 80 other prisoners, at Fairfax Court-House, Va. The prisoners were surprised, taken from their beds, and hurried on to Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 22.—Capt. Mosely, of Stuart's cavalry, made another dash into the enemy's lines at Bristol Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, Tuesday. He captured four commissioned officers and twenty one privates. The latter were paroled, and the officers sent to Richmond.

The Currency Act.

The bill entitled "an act to provide for the funding and further issue of Treasury notes," has passed both houses of Congress. We subjoin a synopsis of its provisions:

1. All Treasury notes, not bearing interest, issued previous to the 1st of December last, shall be fundable in eight per cent. bonds or stock until the 22d of April, 1863; thereafter until the 1st August next, in seven per cents., and thereafter shall be no longer fundable at the pleasure of the holder, but be receivable in payment of public dues, except the export duty on cotton, and payable six months after the ratification of a treaty of Peace. Notes issued after the 1st of December last, and within ten days after the passage of this act, shall be fundable in seven per cents. until 1st of August next, thereafter shall be fundable only in four per cent. bonds.—All such notes not funded shall be receivable, as aforesaid. All call certificates outstanding on 1st of July next, shall, after that date, be deemed to be bonds, bearing six per cent. interest.

2. Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, monthly, amount of notes, not exceeding fifty millions of dollars, fundable within 6 months from date of issue, in six per cent bonds, thereafter in four per cent. bonds.

3. Notes fundable in six per cent. bonds may be converted into call certificates bearing five per cent. per annum, and if not reconverted within six months, shall be exchanged for a six per cent. bond Notes fundable in four per cent. bonds may be converted, at any time, into call certificates, bearing four per cent. interest, until reconverted or paid.

4. All bonds or stocks issued under this act to be payable not less than thirty years after date, at pleasure of the Government.

5. Authorizes the purchase of Treasury notes bearing no interest issued after passage of this act until whole amount in circulation shall not exceed $175,000,000.

6. The notes shall be of any denomination not less than $5, now authorized by law.

7. Authorizes an increased issue of $1 and $2 notes and also an issue of fifty cent notes, not fundable.

8. Authorizes the sale of six per cent bonds at par for Treasury notes issued since 1st December to such of the Confederate States as may desire to purchase the same, or the sale of such bonds when guaranteed by any State, to an amount not exceeding 200,000,000. Also authorizes the sale at par, of $100,000,000 coupon bonds, six per cent. the coupons to be paid at the pleasure of the owner in currency, or in cotton certificates, which pledge the Government to pay the same in cotton, at the rate of 8d sterling per pound, to be delivered at any time within six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace, at New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston or Wilmington, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

9. Provides for the publication of the act.

Richmond Whig.

Fires.

The Patriot of the 21st gives the following particulars of the recent fire in Greensboro':

On Monday last at about half past 12, it was discovered that the book bindery of *Mr.* Armstrong, in Yates' corner building was on fire—the fire having originated in a large heap of paper "shavings;" and before being discovered had made such rapid progress as to render it impossible to enter the room, from danger of suffocation. The bindery contained a large amount of paper, and the flames spread rapidly, destroying the entire building in a short while. The contents of the house, consisting of several thousands dollars worth of goods were saved, with the exception of those in the Bindery, all of which were lost, falling quite heavily upon *Messrs.* Sterling, Campbell & Albright, who lose the entire editions of their various school books, as well as several other volumes in course of publication, and partially printed. Their loss may be estimated at from seven to eight thousand dollars. *Mr.* Yates sustains a loss of about 6,000 partially covered by insurance.

An old building in Wilmington containing government corn and forage and salt belonging to *Messrs.* Kidder and *Martin*, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last. The Journal did not ascertain the amount of the loss. A good deal of the salt was saved. The corn and forage destroyed.

THE ADJUTANT GENERALSHIP.

As already noticed the Judges of the Supreme Court after argument by counsel and consultation, declared the office of Adjutant General vacant on Wednesday, and on yesterday, we learned from a member of Governor Vance's staff, His Excellency appointed Col. D. H. Fowle to fill the vacancy.

The following is the decision of the Judges in the case of General Martin:

IN THE MATTER OF THE ADJUTANT GENERALSHIP.

At the request of His Excellency Governor Vance, and of Gen. Martin, the Judges of the Supreme Court have heard a full argument on the question of law presented by the facts set out in "the case agreed," and certify their opinion to be, that the office of Brigadier General under the Confederate States is incompatible with the office of Adjutant General under the State of North Carolina; and that on the facts stated, "the office of Adjutant General is vacant, and the Governor may lawfully proceed to appoint thereto.

It is proper to state, that in giving this opinion we do not act as a Court, but merely as Judges of the Court, and have treated the matter in the same light, and with the same full consideration as if the case had been regularly before the Court, upon a proceeding appropriate to present the question.

We were induced to take this action, and felt not only at liberty to do so, but conceived it was in some measure our duty thus to aid a co-ordinate department of the government, because we were informed by His Excellency the Governor that the subject would in that way be relieved from all further embarrassment; and that the public interest required that it should be adjusted sooner than it could be done by the mode of proceeding in Court, particularly as the Court now holds but one term during the year. Berry vs. Waddell, 9th Iredell 318, appendix.

R. M PEARSON, C. J. S. C.
WILL H BATTLE, J. S. C.
M. E. MANLY, J. S. C.

Raleigh, March 11, 1863.

The President of the North Carolina powder manufacturing company gives notice through the Charlotte Bulletin, that his mill is now in full operation with a good supply of material. The Bulletin says this powder is equal to Dupont's best. The mill is twelve miles west of Charlotte, on the Catawba river.

We agree with the Greensborough Patriot, that the amendment to the militia law, exempting those over forty five from all militia duty, will be hailed with joy by a number of our citizens. With the present great demand for labor in agricultural pursuits, the Legislature entertained the opinion that the men between 45 and 50 could do more for their country at home at work, than by attending the company musters.

MORE MODEL FINANCIERING.

There is much reason for a full and free discussion of the manner in which the finances of our State have been managed by the late Treasurer. The Legislature very properly thought it expedient, to examine into one item of that management, if for no other reason to justify its action in electing another than Mr. Courts to the office of Treasurer, which action had been assailed with exceeding bitterness by politicians who are opposed to the majority of the Legislature, with the absurd pretence that the State would be ruined by dispensing with the services of Mr. Courts. We have thought it right to justify the action of the Legislature on the grounds, first, that the Governor of the State has a right to have the officials who surround him—his Cabinet as it were—friends, and not avowed and active enemies; second, that Mr. Courts, with admitted personal integrity and gentlemanly deportment, is not and never can be possessed of that grasp of intellect proper for the place; and that Mr. Worth, both by experience and intellect, is far better qualified for the position

We propose to call attention to still another evidence, in addition to those heretofore given, of the want of that financial ability, for the asserted possession of which Mr. Courts has been so prodigiously puffed.

We have heretofore shown, we think conclusively, that Mr Courts had a right to sell the State bonds at a premium, instead of giving them at par to brokers. But he thought otherwise to the great advantage of the said brokers, and the equally great loss of the State. If he had come to the opposite conclusion, or if he had asked the Convention to give him the express right to sell, not only might the State finances have been the better by $320,000 of premium which he could have obtained on the bonds sold, but the State Sinking Fund might have made an operation by which its capital would have been increased $135,000 and its annual income increased nearly $20,000. We arrive at this conclusion thus: The Sinking Fund held, and still holds we suppose, $150,000 of State 6 per centum bonds, of the old issue which has been in great demand in the Richmond market at about 30 per centum premium. This stock could have been sold for a premium of $135,000 thus increasing the capital of that fund to $585,000 Now if Mr. Courts had allowed the Sinking Fund to have $585,000 of his 8 per cents at par, instead of confining his favors in that line to the brokers, they would have produced an annual interest to the Fund of $46,800, instead of $27,000 of annual interest now realized on the $350,000 of 6 per cent. bonds

We see from the printed Reports of Mr. Courts, that Judge Ruffin, who is Chairman of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, obtained some of the 8 per centum bonds for himself, (probably through the agency of a broker,) thus showing that he was fully aware of the opportunity of making so advantageous an investment And it is a reasonable inference that he would have made a like investment for the Fund if Mr. Courts had afforded him the opportunity, either by issuing the Treasury notes or selling the bonds But as he did neither, it was probably not in the power of the Sinking Fund Board to make an arrangement so every way desirable and profitable.—The addition to the State finances would have been very large, amounting in ten years to a net gain, counting premium and compounded interest, of some $360,000. Upon the State's credit, the effect would have also been very great; and as the custodian of those finances and guardian of that credit, it is astonishing that Mr. Courts failed to secure to the Board so splendid an operation.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

THE FIRE IN RICHMOND.—The Whig gives the following particulars of the destructive fire which occurred in Richmond on Tuesday night:

A fire broke out about half past 12 o'clock, on Tuesday night, in the second story of that portion of the Public Warehouse known as Brown's addition, corner of Eighth and Canal streets. The flames spread with great rapidity and destroyed a considerable portion of the building, together with a large amount of valuable property stored therein. Some seven or eight hundred hogsheads of leaf tobacco, valued at half a million of dollars, at present prices, were consumed or badly damaged by water; of which two hundred hogsheads belonged to the Rothschilds, of France (the famous Belmonte tobacco,) deposited there by John Jones agent, eight or ten to the Confederate Government, and the remainder to private parties, for which the State of Virginia is responsible. In addition to this immense loss, there were 600 bags of corn, (part condemned,) 650 bags of oats, 500 bags of ship stuff, 200,000 empty grain bags (worth $1 each,) a small quantity of cotton and some other articles, belonging to the Confederate Government, nearly all of which were destroyed. The corn was to have been removed the day previous, had not the rain prevented. The building was the property of the State. A strong North wind prevailed at the time of the conflagration, and it required powerful exertions on the part of the firemen to prevent the spread of the flames to valuable property adjacent. The roof of a tobacco shed attached to the warehouse was crushed by a falling wall. The fire originated in the second story of the building, where some of the Quartermaster's clerks slept, and they made their escape by jumping from a window. It is generally believed that the fire was the results of accident, though we understand that the authorities will investigate the circumstances. The total loss is probably $1,000,000

The flames broke out afresh last evening, and occasioned an alarm, but the firemen prevented further damage.

SKIRMISH ON THE BLACKWATER.—We learn from the Petersburg Express, that on Tuesday morning last, about eight hundred Yankee cavalry under Col. Speare, came up from Suffolk to a point on the Blackwater, near Franklin, and charged upon two companies of South Carolina sharp shooters, who were supporting a piece of artillery. They were fired into by our men and soon scattered in every direction leaving two men dead on the field and two others mortally wounded. Eight of the enemy were taken prisoners—among them a captain. These men report a large number of their companions wounded.—Not a single man on our side was killed or seriously wounded. This skirmish is regarded as a very brilliant little affair.

We further learn from a direct and reliable source, that the enemy are being strongly reinforced at Suffolk.—*Richmond Whig*

[COMMUNICATED]

CAMP 28TH REG'T N. C. T.

Mr. Editor:—While North Carolina's sons are neglected in some respects, while they suffer and endure all the privations incident to a soldier's life, the ladies ("God bless 'em") of the good old State are, as ever, mindful of our sufferings and are constant in their ministrations to our wants. Among the many donations to the different companies in our Regiment, worthy of note, is one to Co. I (which is from Yadkin County,) which consisted of fifty pairs of shoes, gotten up by Miss Lou Laura and Joe Grays, and Miss Lucy Hamlin, of Huntsville, Yadkin County. These ladies showed indomitable energy in getting up the shoes, for which I think I can, in the name of the company, thank them. Such donations are rarely tendered, but coming as they do from these ministering angels, are calculated to inspire the bosoms of all true patriots, and nerve their arms to deeds of noble daring. Go on, young ladies, in your deeds of benevolence; do all you can to add to the soldier's comfort, and your just reward will be meted to you; and be assured that ere the brutal foe shall treat you with insult, and desolate your homes, they will walk over the bodies of many of those to whom you add comforts.

Yours, &c.,
R. S. FOLGER,
Acting Adjutant.

The surest plan to get bacon promptly transported on the railroads is said to be to grease the agents handsomely.

Tribute of Respect.

POCOTALIGO STATION, S. C.
March 16th, 1863.

At a meeting of Company K, 48th Reg't N. C. Troops, held at camp near Pocotaligo Station, S. C. March 16th, 1863, Capt. J. W Bitting acting as Chairman, appointed H. N. Chitty, 1st Lieut, M. H. Fulp, 2nd Lieut, and J. H. Nading, 1st Sergeant, a committee to draft resolutions, expressive of their feelings with regard to the deaths of their fellow soldiers, Capt. Jno. C. Stafford, who died on the 24th January 1863, from a gun shot wound, and Lieut. H. C. Banner, who died on or about the 20th December, 1862, from a gun shot wound, they received at the battle of Fredericksburg on 13th December, 1862.

The following resolutions were unaniously adopted:

Resolved 1st, Whereas, it has pleased an Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom, to remove from our ranks these much beloved companions, that while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who sees the end from the beginning and doeth all things well:

Resolved 2nd, That, in the above names, are those who never forsook us in the hour of danger, ever ready to minister to the necessities of their sick comrades, and the lovers of liberty may recognize the names of some of their bravest defenders

Resolved 3rd, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the relatives of the deceased, hoping that we may all recognize the hand of a kind Father in their afflictions.

Resolved 4th, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to the families of the deceased, and a copy be sent to the People's Press for publication with a request for the Western Sentinel to copy.

H. N. CHITTY, 1st Lieut.
M. H. FULP, 2nd " } Com.
J. H. NADING, 1st Serg't.

CAPT. J. W. BITTING, Chm'n.
J. W. REID, 3rd Lieut., Sec'y.

MARRIED:

On the 19th inst, in Waughtown, by Rev. Wm. Turner, Mr. FRANKLIN JOHNSON, to Miss. MARY ANN WHICKER, all of this county.

DIED:

In this place, on Saturday last, Miss MARY WEATHERLY, aged about 14 years.

In this place, on Sunday last Mrs. SARAH HALL, consort of Mr. James Hall, aged 61 years

"Now rest in peace;
Our prayers, when dying, thee attended;
Thou hast ended
Thy mortal life, and now thro' grace
Beholdest Jesus face to face."

In Davidson county, on Saturday last, the 21st inst., JOHN BECKERDITE, aged about 85 years.

At his residence in Davidson county, on Friday morning the 20th inst., JOHN WHITE, Sen. of a diseased heart, aged 76 years, 9 months and 17 days He was a consistent member of the Methodist E. Church.

New Advertisements

House and Lot For Sale.

THE subscriber offers his House and Lot in Salem, for sale. It is situated nearly opposite Belo's Store.

The improvements consist of a comfortable Dwelling, all necessary Out-houses and an excellent Garden.

If not sold privately before the 9th day of May next, the property will be offered at public sale.

LEWIS J. HINE.
Salem, March 27th, 1863. 46-6t-pd

Just Received,

OPIUM, MORPHINE, Rhubarb, Camphor, Black Pepper, Black Tea, Soda, Alum, Indigo, Madder, CASTOR OIL, German Bitters, Tooth Brushes, Matches, &c., at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

Miller's Notice.

IN view of the exigency of the times, (distress among Soldier's families, and the general scarcity of grain in our range of custom), we feel in duty bound to aid and assist the poor and needy as far as we are able. We therefore give notice that our Mill is in good running order and that we will grind Wheat, Corn, Rye, Peas, &c., for half price,—being the twentieth part—from Monday morning next until further notice.

E. TUCKER & CO.

Expecting to be the principal miller, I flatter myself to be able to give all customers satisfaction. Myself or son may be found at the Mill, at all times, day or night. E. TUCKER.
March 27, 1863.

Executor's Notice.

THE undersigned, having at March Term, 1863, of Forsyth County Court, qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of A. J. Stafford deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the estate of said dec'd, to present them duly authenticated, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

THOS. J. WILSON, Executor.
March 27th, 1863. 46-6t

THE SOLDIER'S PRAYER.

O GOD! Wash me from all my sins in my SAVIOUR'S BLOOD, and I shall be whiter than snow. Fill me with the HOLY GHOST, for JESUS CHRIST'S sake. AMEN.

See I John, 1: 7, also Luke 11: 13.

☞ Cards with the above prayer have been printed for distribution among the soldiers, and will be given gratis, at Messrs. Boner & Crist's Store, also at the Parsonage in Bethania.—Every soldier should have one. This little prayer has been the source of great comfort to some, in their hour of extreme danger. [2t

Wanted to Purchase

A NEGRO GIRL, for a house servant. For one that is likely, and can come well recommended, a liberal price will be paid. One raised in this section of the State preferred. Would also buy a good boy for a farm hand, if I could get one to suit. E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C. March 18, 1863. 45-tf

Notice to Taxpayers.

THE undersigned having been appointed Assessors for the Salem District, hereby notify all persons owning Real Estate and Negroes in the said District, to appear before the Board on THURSDAY and FRIDAY the 26th and 27th days of MARCH, and render to the said Board a list of their Real Estate, and also a list of the number, names, age and sex of their Slaves, in order that the Board may assess the value thereof.

The Board will meet at the office of Chas. Brietz, and sit from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M., on each of the above named days.

CHA'S BRIETZ, J. P.
ADAM BUTNER,
JOHN SIEWERS.
Salem, March 20, 1863. 46-2w

Receiver's Sale.

WILL BE OFFERED AT PUBLIC SALE the following tracts or parcels of LAND, belonging to alien enemies, now decreed and condemned by the Confederate Court to the use of the Confederate States of America, at the following times and places, to wit:

At the Court-house in Salisbury, on the 4th day of May next, it being County Court week, FIVE TRACTS in Rowan County, containing about 526 acres, the property of Charles Hartman, Jesse Hartman, Mary Ann Hartman, Malinda Hartman and three other brothers and girls named Nancy Hartman and Catharine Wilhelm, (alien enemies) and given in by Levi Trexler.

ALSO, at the same time and place, two tracts near Gold Hill, containing 144½ acres, the property of R. F. Stockton, an alien enemy.

At the Court-house in Lexington, Davidson County, on the 15th day of April next, three tracts, 1 containing 45 acres, belonging to Alston Gobble; one tract containing 54 acres, belonging to the wife of Joseph Brown, of Indiana; and one other tract containing 26 acres, belonging to Susan Lookebee; two tracts, well known as the Conrad Gold Mines, will also be exposed to public sale, together with a large, first-rate Engine, at the Mine, on the 14th of April next.

At the Court-house in Winston, Forsyth County, on the 17th day of April next, one tract containing 126 acres, belonging to J. W. Fulp and wife. JOHN I. SHAVER,
March 20, 1863. 46-4w. Receiver.

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1862.

Jacob Yokely, Admin'r of Andrew Kinnaman, dec'd vs Daniel Kinnaman & others. } Petition to sell land to pay debts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Daniel and Henry Kinnaman, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in Salem, N. C., notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or a motion will be made for an order of sale and will be heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, C. L. BANNER, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday of March, 1863.
C. L BANNER, C. C. C.
March 20th, 1863. 46-6t-$5

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Solomon Smith, Adm'r of Joseph L. Hine, dec'd vs Winfield Hine & others. } Petition to settle the estate of Joseph L. Hine, dec'd, filed at March Term, 1863.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Winfield Hine, Lewis Hine and Nort Hine, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in the town of Salem, N. C., for said non-resident defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition, and abide by and perform such order and decree as may be made in the premises, or the same will be heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, C. L. BANNER, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Winston, this 20th day of March, 1863. [46-6t-$5] C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

Flour Wanted,

For County use, to be distributed among Soldier's families. E. A. VOGLER,
President Board of Sustenance.
Salem, March 13, 1863. 45-tf

List Your Taxes.

FOR the convenience of all parties, I will attend at the Commissioner's Hall, on Saturday the 21st, and Saturday the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., to take the list of taxables for the year 1863, within the limits of the incorporation.

Subject to taxation are all Polls, Real Estate, Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, Hogs and Dogs.

All persons failing to list by the first of April next render themselves liable to double tax.

By order of the Commissioners,
J. G. SEIDES, Mayor.
March 11, 1863. 45-2t

Executive Department N. C.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (Mil tia,)
RALEIGH, March 9, 1863.

General Orders, No. 2.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1, CURRENT SERIES, is hereby revoked.

By order of Governor VANCE:
J. G. MARTIN,
March 10-3t. Adjutant General.

Executive Department,

RALEIGH, N. C., March 2, 1863.

IT is hereby requested that persons who may be appointed by the several County Courts, to receive the money appropriated by the Legislature for the purchase of provisions for the families of soldiers, will report their names to the Executive office, as soon as practicable. Those counties who have not appointed agents, will please do so at once.

March 13, 1863. 45-2t.

HOP! HOP!!—A small quantity of Hops for sale. Apply at this office.

QUININE & MORPHINE for sale at the DRUG STORE.
Salem, March 27, 1863.

Quicksilver, Castor Oil

Large Rope, Curry Combs, Drugs and Medicines, Dyestuffs, &c., &c.

may be had at HEGE'S.
Salem, N. C., March 6, 1863. 44-4w-pd

FURS! FURS!!

Bring in your FURS.

I WILL pay the highest market price for al kinds of FURS, indeed I can safely say that I am paying more than any person in this section of the country. For Rabbit Skins I will pay $1 00 per dozen; Coon Skins from 15 to 25 cents each; Mink and Muskrat 20 cents each; Otter wanted at from $2 00 to $5 00 a skin.

THOS. J. BONER.
Salem, Feb. 6, 1863. 40-3m

Furs Wanted!

I WILL pay the highest market prices for all kinds of FURS delivered to me at MIDWAY, Davidson County, N. C.

I am now paying for Rabbit Skins, $1 00 per dozen, Coon, 15 to 40 cents a piece, Mink, 10 to 30 cents a piece, Muskrat, 5 to 15 cents a piece, and Otter, $1 50 to $6 00 each.

I will continue to pay as high a price for furs as any other man in the country.

JAMES W. BEARD.
Feb. 18, 1 63. 42-3m.pd.

ALMANACS FOR 1863

JUST PUBLISHED

AT THIS OFFICE, A THIRD EDITION OF BLUM'S

FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC FOR 1863

containing the usual Astronomical Calculations, Courts, Members of the Legislature, &c.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by
L. V. BLUM.
Salem, Jan. 1863.

State of North Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

Office of the Court of Equity.

John W. Chambers and wife Martha J. Tyre Glenn and wife Margaret A. Benjamin F. Bynum and Hampton W. Bynum, against William P. Bynum and Abraham Martin and wife Harriet H. } In Equity. Petition for sale of Land

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Abraham Martin and his wife, Harriet H. Martin, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the People's Press for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Stokes at the Court-house in Danbury, on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness, J. W. DAVIS, Clerk and Master of our said Court at Office, in Danbury, this 9th day of February, 1863.

J. W. DAVIS, C. M. E.
Feb. 13, 1863. 41:tf. fee $5.

THOMAS T. BEST,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

WINSTON, N. C.,

SUCCESSOR TO P. A. WILSON.

THE subscriber is prepared to carry on the Tailoring business, in all its branches, at the old stand recently occupied by P. A. Wilson, where he is prepared to accommodate the old customers of the establishment, and the public in general, in a satisfactory manner. All he asks is a fair trial.

☞ Having contracted with the State Government to furnish clothing for the Army, he will pay a fair price for any quantity of Home-made Jeans, to be made up into garments in Winston. T. T. B.
Jan. 9, 1863. 36-1y

FOR SALE OR RENT!

MY HOUSE AND LOT in Salem. The improvements on the premises consist of a two-story Dwelling, Kitchen, Stable, and a Well of good Water. Apply to J. E. MICKEY or to the subscriber. F. MICKEY.
Jan 23, 1863. 38:tf

TERMS OF THE DAILY PROGRESS.

IN consequence of the great advance in labor in paper and all the stock and material used in the printing business, on and after the first day of March our terms for subscription to the Daily Progress will be as follows:

Daily Paper 1 Month	$1 00
" 3 Months	2 50
" 6 Months	5 00
" 12 Months	9 00

Our circulation is large and rapidly increasing, but we cannot furnish the paper, and live ourself, for less than the above rates. This is cheaper than the daily papers of other States, and as to the quantity of reading matter the Progress will compare favorably with any paper in the Confederacy, while our expenses are heavier far than any of the dailies in this State.

On and after the 1st of March the Progress will be sold on the streets at *Five Cents* a copy—this is what the Richmond papers are sold for which we furnish the same telegraphic news in the morning that they bring at night.

Our advertising rates will remain as at present, and as we circulate upwards of 10,000 papers weekly in the State, and more in the city than any other paper, the Progress will be found infor to no other paper as an advertising medium.

J. L. PENNINGTON,
Editor and Proprietor.
Raleigh N. C., March, 1863.

SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE!

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ADVANCED TO $4 00 PER YEAR.

Owing to a further advance in the price of paper and the limit put upon our supply, the Proprietor respectfully announces that from and after the 1st of March, the price of the Field and Fireside will be as follows:

For one year, $4
For six months, 2

No deductions made to clubs, and no subscriptions received for less than six months.

Best Southern writers contribute to it

POEMS, TALES, NOVELETTES, ORIGINAL LITERATURE.

THE NEW PRIZE STORY BY Miss C. A. RUMER, of Covington, Ga., commenced February 7. Among the distinguished pens which grace the Fireside, are Hon. Wm. GILMORE SIMMS, of S. C.; Judge MUSE, of Alabama, &c.

Address JAMES GARDNER, Proprietor.
Augusta, Ga.

FOR THE PRESS.

RELIGIOUS READING
FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Rev. Drury Lacy, D D, who is Chaplain of the hospital at Wilson, N. C, writing to me on the 14th inst., says:

"There is a great want of reading matter among the sick and wounded here. I find not only a readiness but an eagerness to read on the part of nine-tenths of the patients. The few tracts I have brought with me have been devoured, and have created such an appetite for more, that I am very anxious, if possible to gratify it. I want Testaments, Tracts, and Hymns for the Camp If the Tract Agencies can make a donation of such things, and you will send a bundle to me, I promise to make the best use of them I know how."

Such statements and appeals are coming to us daily, in increased numbers, and especially since having so many more of our soldiers in N. C.

HOW THESE CALLS ARE SUPPLIED.

On the day the above appeal reached us, we received from a lady at Greensboro', N. C., $40, which enabled us to send to Doctor Lacy and to three other points equally in want, each 10,000 pages. In a few days these four places will need new supplies, for the appetite increases as it is fed with proper food. They, and scores of other calls from the army in the different States, must be met, and we can do this only as friends enable us by their contributions.

Thousands of our sons and brothers in the camps and hospitals are being daily restrained from sin and directed to Christ by the blessing of God upon these Gospel messages, and these are about the only sermons hundreds of them [illegible] many of the regiments have no Chaplain.

Will we not, then, anxiously and regularly give them these Gospel truths to read whenever they can and choose?

COLLECTING AGENTS.

Revs. O. J. Brent and Isham H. Hill are collecting funds in N. C, to aid us in meeting these demands. They and the noble cause they represent are most heartily commended to every christian and patriot.

Since June 1st, 1861, the General Tract Agency of this city has printed and sent out 24,000,000 pages, approved by the Pastors of this city. If funds are afforded us we can send out 200,000 pages a day. Each dollar pays for about 1,500 pages. We do hope many will speedily give $20, $50, $100, or more or less, as there is ability. Let us determine, under God's blessing, to keep the Bread of Life before our noble, suffering, dying soldiers.

Yours truly,
W. J. W. CROWDER, Ag't.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 1863.

By the Governor of North Carolina.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has been made to appear that the terms of the Proclamation issued by me on the 26th ultimo, for the benefit of those members of our army who are absent from their colors without proper leave, may not have been known to all who might have desired to avail themselves of its merciful provisions in time for them to do so.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this second Proclamation, extending the time limited in the former to the 5th day of March next. All such persons as above referred to, who shall have reported to their several camps by that day, will suffer no punishment for their past delinquences. To those who shall not have so reported, nothing can be promised except the severest penalties of the military law.

[L. S.] In witness whereof, I, ZEBULON B VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief have signed these presents and caused the great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 12th day of February, A. D, 1863, and in the 87th year of our Independence.

By order of the Governor,
Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary.
Feb. 13, 1863. 3w.

Headquarters, Department N. C.,
'GOLDSBORO' N. C. Feb. 12th, 1863.

General Orders, No. 8.

In Paragraph II, General Orders No 5, current series in relation to the amnesty to deserters, is amended to read as follows: A full pardon, except as to a forfeiture of pay for the period of unauthorized absence is hereby proclaimed to all enlisted men, absent without leave, who may voluntarily return to their respective commands on or before the 5th of March next.

* * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. S. G. FRENCH:
GRAHAM DAVES, Maj. & A. A. Gen.

Office Department, Q. M.,
GOLDSBORO', N. C., Feb. 12th, 1863.

Each newspaper in North Carolina, and in Columbia, Anderson, Greenville and Yorkville, South Carolina will publish above general order No. 8. once a week, for three weeks and send bill with copy of advertisement to this office.

Respectfully, J. H MORRY,
Maj. and Dep. Q. M.

To Physicians.

[illegible] respectfully call the attention of the profession to our large stock of MEDICINES, consisting in part of

150 lbs Best English Calomel,
20 lbs. Gum Opium,
75 " Extract Logwood,
200 " Oil Vitriol,
96 doz Balsam Copaiba Capsules,
500 doz. Superior Toilet Soap,
20 doz. Old Brown Windsor Soap,
40 lbs. Sweet Spirits of Nitre,
50 " Blue Mass,
50 " Blister Ointment,
19 Reams Commercial Note Paper,
100 Ounces Quinine,
10 " Morphine,
40 lbs. Gum Camphor,
150 lbs. Cooking Soda,
200 lbs, Epsom Salts,
50 lbs. Tartar Emetic,
100 lbs. Cream Tartar, &c., &c.

For sale wholesale and retail by
PARISH & WADDILL,
dec. 5,:31:3m | Main Street, Danville, Va.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Feb. 15th, 1863.

A. Alspaugh,	Miss Louise D. Linebaugh,
W. R. S. Burbank,	Miss Jane Long,
Miss Mary Burk,	John Marshall,
R. D. Boner,	John W. Newman,
Geo. Barrow,	Mrs. Sue Pate,
Saran Bolarde,	Mary Rich,
Geo. W. Barron,	Mrs. Mary Reich,
Mrs. Priscillia Carmichael,	I. S. Starr,
John A. Campbell,	Miss. Bettie Tucker,
Mrs. Nancy Fisher,	" Minnie Townes,
Miss Delile Fulps,	" Jane Williams,
R. W. Hines,	James Wray,
Mrs. L. B. Ingram,	Yarborough & Kersey.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N.C., February 15th, 1863.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
DAILY STATE JOURNAL!

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS:

For the DAILY.—12 months, $6; 6 months, $3,50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

For the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months $4; 6 months, $2,50; 3 months, $1,50.

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1,50

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square,	1 day	$0.50	4 square,	5 days	$1.50
1	do	2 days	0.75	1 do	1 week	1.75
1	do	3 days	1.00	1 do	2 weeks	3.00
1	do	4 days	1.25	1 do	1 month	5.00

Ten lines make a square.

☞ Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address, JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor,
Oct. 15, 1862. pd. Raleigh, N. C.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, via High Point, a a by 7 o'clock, a. m.
Closes daily, at 4 p. m.

Southern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily by 7 a. m.
Closes daily, at 4, p. m.

Jefferson Mail (Western,) arrives Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, by6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p.m

Wytheville (Va.) Mail (Western,) arrives Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 9p. m

Reidsville Mail, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p.m

Greensborough Mail. (via Kernersville,) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

Walnut Cove Mail, (via Walketown and White Road,) arrives every Sunday by 6 a. m.
Closes every Saturday at 6 a. m.

Winston Mail arrives daily, at, 4 p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 9 p. m.

Office Hours:—From 7 to 11½, a. m.
From 1 to 5 p. m.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

HOME-MADE
JEANS & SOCKS WANTED

HAVING contracted with the State Government to furnish some clothing for the army, I take this method of informing the people of the surrounding country that I wish to purchase a large quantity of Home-made Jeans. I will pay a fair price for any quantity of Jeans and hope all those who have any to sell will give me a call and not dispose of it to speculators. It will be made up into garments in this place.

I will also pay a fair price for SOCKS for the use of our troops. THOS. T. BEST.

Winston, N. C., Nov. 12th, 1862.

In order to satisfy any who may have doubts as to my purchasing these articles for the soldiers, I append the following certificate from our State Government:

Quartermaster's Department
RALEIGH, Nov. 6th, 1862.

THOS. T. BEST, Esq.,

Dear Sir: You are hereby authorized to purchase Woolen Jeans, Cotton and Woolen Socks for the use of this department. C. W. GARRETT, A. Q. M.

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnil ever brought the market, consisting of
No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;
All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere in the country.
In the Salem Drug Store.

PAINTS.
PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion

Painte Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,
For sale at the DRUG STORE.
Salem October 4th, 1861

NOTICE.

LOST about four weeks since, in the town of Winston, a white POINTER DOG, with some small red spots on his body. Any person who will leave said dog at Chaffin's Hotel, in Salem, will receive a liberal reward.

*** Winston Sentinel copy three times and on account to this office. 40;3tpd

FOR SALE.

A MEDIUM sized MULE.
Also a good HORSE. Address,
J. K. & M. H. PINNIX.
Jan. 16, 1863. 37n4t.

FOR SALE,

A LOT of STEEL and IRON, suitable for Plows, Hoes, &c. Call soon, or it will all be gone.
WM. F. SWAIM.
Salem, 18, 1863. 42-4t-pd

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

No. 1.	A Voice from Heaven,	4	pages
" 2.	Don't Put It Off,	4	"
" 3.	Self-Dedication to God,	4	"
" 4.	Private Devotion,	4	"
" 5.	The All-Sufficiency of Christ,	4	"
" 6.	The Act of Faith,	4	"
" 7.	Motives to Early Piety,	4	"
" 8.	The Sentinel,	4	"
" 9.	Come to Jesus, by N. Hall,	32	"
" 10.	Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson,	8	"
" 11.	Are You Prepared?	4	"
" 12.	Prepare to Meet Thy God,	4	"
" 13.	An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McGready,	4	"
" 14.	Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	4	"
" 15.	The Soldier,	8	"
" 16.	Your Soul—Is It Safe?	16	"
" 17.	The New Year,	4	"
" 18.	A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy,	8	"
" 19.	The Great Gathering,	4	"
" 20.	Lovest Thou Me?	4	"
" 21.	Individual Effort,	8	"
" 22.	The French Soldier,	4	"
" 23.	Call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	16	"
" 24.	Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D.,	8	"
" 25.	Christ's Gracious Invitation,	8	"
" 26.	Are You Ready?	4	"
" 27.	The Life Preserver,	4	"
" 28.	The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved,	4	"
" 29.	"My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C.,	4	"
" 30.	Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va.,	8	"
" 31.	The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D.,	4	"
" 32.	Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D.,	8	"
" 33.	Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen,	4	"
" 34.	Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C.,	4	"
" 35.	"Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4	"
" 36.	What wilt thou that I should do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4	"
	"Hymns for the Camp,"	128	"

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for One Dollar; Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 3 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.
Raleigh, N. C.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.
March. 1860. 50-tf.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.
ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.
A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

PROSPECTUS
OF
DE BOW'S REVIEW.

Adapted primarily to the Confederate States of America, including Statistics of Foreign and Domestic Industry and Enterprise.

Published Monthly at New Orleans and Charleston.

TERMS.—$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Now is the time to rally in the cause of Southern Publications. The Review is based upon a firm foundation solely devoted to your interests; our list of subscribers should be doubled. We earnestly request our friends to interest themselves in our behalf. It is particularly important in times like these, and we rely upon a generous response.

Southern Advertisments are respectfully solicited.

Address J. D. B. DE BOW, Charleston, S. C., or New Orleans, La.

Peace or No Peace!

ALL members of Company H, 33rd Reg't N. C. Troops, are hereby ordered to report immediately, to said Regiment and Company, for duty; or they will be considered as deserters, and will be dealt with accordingly. Those who are not able to report must furnish the commander of said company with a certificate from a surgeon, accompanied with an affidavit.

By order of C. M. AVERY,
Com'ding 33rd Regiment, N. C. T.
Jan. 20th, 1863.

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin stoves." Inquire at this office.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem' Printing Office

THE
JOB DEPARTMENT
OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;
and we are now prepared to execute
LETTER PRESS PRINTING
of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!
AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declaration of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage Licenses.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1.	N Thornburg, P W Roper, William Idol.
2	J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4	Sheppard Pratt a, Joel Fulton, P J Fulp.
5	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7	John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9	C B Ogburn S F Dean, J R Jones.
10	John P Clayton, Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11	Alex. Martin Amos Stuart E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13	Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14	John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15	A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16	A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17	J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willie Marshall W Hampton
19	J E Matthews, P M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Lanesnour, W L Swaim
21	Jesse Mock, A [illegible] Speach, W W Thornton.
22	George Burke, Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert
23	R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford,
24	Alex Revil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar.
25	Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn.
26	Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27	J Guthrie, H Perril, Edward Marshall.
28	John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30	Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Reimer, E W Griffith.
31	G H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32	William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34	Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35	John L. Conrad. Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36	Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff.
37	T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38	A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40	Wm B Stype, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41	Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42	E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43	Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, I Sides.
44	W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45	Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46	R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Crim.
47	T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48	James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49	Wm A Bollijack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50	John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51	Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52	Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district. W. ALSPAUGH,
april 25-52-4t C. B. S. C. S.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale
DRUG STORE

QUININE & MORPHINE

For sale at the DRUG STORE.
Salem, Nov. 7, 1862.

Census of North Carolina, 1860

COUNTIES.	WHITE FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,986 491	3445	11883
Alexander	5,392 19	611	6022
Anson	6,562 151	6651	13364
Alleghany	3,357 27	206	3590
Ashe	7,493 142	391	7966
Beaufort	9,172 729	5879	14779
Bertie	5,846 270	8196	14311
Bladen	6,333 435	4377	11955
Brunswick	4,515 320	3631	8466
Buncombe	10,993 100	1189	12634
Burke	6,647 219	2371	9237
Cabarrus	7,402 104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297 114	1068	7479
Camden	2,940 376	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064 152	1969	8185
Caswell	6,581 379	6355	15315
Catawba	9,038 98	1664	10800
Chatham	12,565 304	6946	17105
Cherokee	8,609 38	519	9166
Chowan	2,978 151	3713	9842
Cleaveland	10,108 169	2131	12348
Columbus	5,779 365	2463	8597
Craven	8,795 1289	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,561 978	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671 221	2654	7416
Davidson	13,378 147	3078	16601
Davie	6,001 101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,986 374	716	15766
Edgecombe	6,880 388	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716 211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490 551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009 102	2199	9310
Gates	4,180 352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189 1121	11066	23388
Greene	2,826 159	3947	7932
Guilford	15,738 693	3695	20056
Halifax	6,542 2450	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351 104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488	313	5801
Henderson	3,981 85	1382	10468
Hertford	3,948 1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,689 259	2783	7734
Iredell	11,141 98	4179	15347
Jackson	5,241 6	924	6202
Johnston	10,548 193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210 107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903 177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000 80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370 115	519	6004
Madison	5'693 2	913	6608
Martin	5,435 451	4383	10189
McDowell	5,542 213	1308	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543 390	6541	17324
Montgomery	5,781 45	1863	7689
Moore	8,725 184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319 688	4681	11688
New Hanover	10,617 766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912 656	6808	13376
Onslow	5,198 159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318 522	5105	16945
Pasquotank	4,473 1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,257 399	3569	7948
Person	5,798 318	5196	11321
Pitt	7,480 127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317 106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768 380	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211 345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584 1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021 407	6318	16746
Rowan	10,522 135	3990	14586
Rutherford	9,060 122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106 489	7038	16633
Stanly	6,590 43	1169	7801
Stokes	7,847 66	2469	10402
Surry	8 949 184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,303 143	1597	4943
Union	8 903 53	5246	11202
Wake	16.470 1424	10733	28627
Warren	4 923 405	10491	15736
Washington	3.596 295	2465	6357
Watauga	4.771 82	104	4957
Wayne	8.721 734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13 280 261	1208	14749
Wilson	5 944 280	3496	9750
Yadkin	9.110 168	1433	10711
Yancey	8.229 64	362	8655
	631.489 30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 000 miles, 00 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.
Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter.
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.
Papers published six times a week, 00 cents.
Daily 40 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and bona fide subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.
Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.
Semi-monthly [illegible] cents per quarter, or [illegible] cent for each number.
2 cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 3 ounces.
Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, cent an ounce.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilege are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

Payment of State Bounty due Deceased Soldiers.

Executive Department N. C.,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, October 17th, 1862.

General Orders, No. 9.

THE following regulations are published for the information of those persons wishing to draw bounty of deceased soldiers in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention ratified on the 22nd day of February, 1862.

REGULATIONS.

1. The payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the Commanding officer of the company, who will state the time of enlistment of the soldier, the date of his decease in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State, and the company and regiment to which he belonged.

2. The claimant will make affidavit before a Magistrate that he or she is next of kin to the deceased, according to the provisions of the foregoing ordinance of the Convention, and that there is no other person entitled to make claim. The affidavit of the claimant must be sustained by hat of one disinterested witness, that the facts stated are correct within his own knowledge, and that he has no interest in the claim. The Magistrate administering the oath will certify to the credibility of the witness, and the Clerk of the County Court will certify, under seal, that he is a authorized and acting Magistrate.

3. If the claimant or claimants [illegible] payment will be made to the guardian upon the proper certificate under seal of the Court of his appointment and the sufficiency of his bond—the claim to be proven by him as in other cases.

4. A bounty of fifty dollars, deducting the bounty that may have been previously paid, is due to all persons who may have enlisted for three years or the war, and to all persons mustered into service under the provisions of the conscription act.

By order of Governor VANCE:
J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.
Nov. 7, 1862. 2w-3t

☞ All papers in the State please copy three times, send copies of paper and bill to A. G. office.

PERMANENT GOVERNMENT
OF THE
Confederate States of America

PRESIDENT:
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.

CONGRESS.
SENATE.

ALABAMA.
Wm. L. Yancy, Clement C. Clay.
ARKANSA
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. M. Baker.
GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs.
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,
MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus [illegible]
TEXAS
Louis T. Wigfall, [illegible]
H. C. Burnett, [illegible]
VIRGINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number [illegible]

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.
Thomas J Foster, W Chilton,
William R Smith, David Clopton,
John P Ralls, James L Pugh,
J L M Curry, E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.
ARKANSAS.
Felix S Balson Augustus H Garland
Grandison D Royster, Thomas B Hanly.
FLORIDA.
James B Hawkins —— Hilton.
GEORGIA.
Julian Hartridge, William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt, L J Gartrell,
A H Kenan, Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis A R Wright.
KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.
LOUISIANA.
Charles J Villiere, Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad, John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner, John Perkins, Jr.
MISSISSIPPI.
John J McRae, H C Chambers,
S W Clapp, O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis, E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.
MISSOURI.
John Hyer, W V Cook,
Casper W Bell, Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest, Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrow,
NORTH CAROLINA.
W N H Smith, Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers, James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan, William Lander,
T D McDowell, B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington, A T Davidson
SOUTH CAROLINA.
W W Boyce, John McQueen.
W Porcher Miles, James Farrar,
M L Bonham, L M Ager
TENNESSEE.
J T Heiskell, G W Jones,
W G Swann Thomas Menees,
W H Tebbs, J D C Atkins,
E L Gardenshire, —— Bullock,
H S Foote, David M Currin,
M P Gentry.
TEXAS.
John A Wilcox, Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray, Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert B F Sexton.
VIRGINIA.
M R H Garnett, William Smith,
John R Chamblin, Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler, John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor, Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock, Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr. Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe, Robert Johnson,
Daniel C Dejarnette, Chas W Russell,
Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union ranged in the following order:

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 33
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	81 to 39
Florida,